Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1802. [No. 586.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 3. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

WILLIAM SANFORD,

After returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement given him since his commencement in business, respectfully informs them that he has removed to the NEW SAIL LOFT, fronting Merchants' Wharf, where he hopes for a continuance of their favors, and assures them and the public in general that he will use his utmost exertions to give satisfaction,

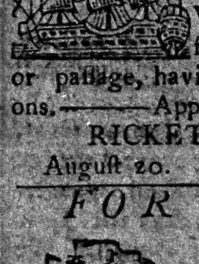
September 1. eo3t

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen; in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.
August 31. d

For Falmouth and a Market,



The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship
UNITED STATES
S. J. SPENCE, master;
Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP
MARIA,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin, Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, Fancy Kid, } Shoes,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Landsbelonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal;
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to
Wm. HODGSON.
August 24. d.

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

Public Sale.

To-morrow at half past 3 o'clock will be sold on Capt. Harper's Wharf,

THE SLOOP
WILLIAM NELMES,
burthen 64 tons. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
September 2. Auct'r.

NOTICE.

By misplaced confidence in several persons whom I have trusted for GOODS to considerable amounts which I cannot collect so as to enable me to meet my engagements without making too great sacrifices, and from other untoward circumstances, I find I cannot carry on business longer without the danger of subjecting those for whom I have acted and might be employed to act in future to loss and myself to the charge of having decieved them; the debts that are due and the effects I have in my possession, I conceive will be fully sufficient to satisfy all claims.—A meeting of my creditors is therefore requested at Mr. Hieskell's Tavern at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th instant, to consult and determine upon the best mode of making arrangements in my affairs.

THOMAS MOORE.
September 2. d5t

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by
BENJ. SHREEVE. Junr.
August 28. eo

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.——Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS's Print Store, Prince-Street, or Mr. LYNN's, Jewellery shop, King Street.

August 25 eo6t‡

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.
Fairfax street, June 19. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FROM THE FREDERICK TOWN HERALD.

Mr Thomspon.

IT has been a good while since I sent you my last letter, but one thing or another has some how stopped me till now.—I was going on then to tell you, how wrong it was for Mr. Jefferson and his friends, to find so much fault with old Adams for doing things as he did, and when they have turned him out for it, and got in office themselves, to do the very same things they before complained of. They used to say a great deal about Mr. Adams' putting nobody in office, but those who were on his side. This they said was very bad conduct, and that it obliged a man to give up his own sentiments in order to get an office. That there were good and bad men on both sides, and that the President in appointing a man to any place, ought not to enquire any thing about which side he was on in politics. They said if Mr. Jefferson was elected he would not mind who voted for or who voted against him, but would appoint honest men, on both sides,—in that case all our wrangling and squabling one with a nother, would be done away, and we should all live like friends and brothers. To be sure I thought I should like mightily to see such times, and expected Mr. Jefferson would one way or other bring it about. But I find that Mr. Jefferson and his friends only made these fine promises to turn others out of office, and get themselves in. While things continued as they used to be, there was no likelihood that Adams would turn men out of office for nothing: and therefore there was not much chance for those who were out of office to get in, unless they could manage to make somebody else President. And therefore, it seems, they made all this rout and uproar against Adams and promised they would do this and that and t'other for the good of the people, if they were only trusted for a while. But now it is plain enough they only wanted to get Mr. Jefferson elected that he might, turn out the men who were in office, and so make room for these pretended *friends of the people*. Yes Mr. Printer, that is the chief thing they wanted, and they were mad with Mr. Adams because he did not put them into office. For so far was Mr. Jefferson from doing what his friends promised, that instead of putting any one in office who voted against him, he turned almost all of them out, for no other reason whatever, provided the office was worth holding. Now Mr. Printer, as I told you before I like to see men do as they promise. And what did Mr. Jefferson's friends find so much fault with Adams for, if they meant to do the same when they got in office themselves? If they tho't it right, what did they complain of Adams for? and if they thought it wrong in him, why do they do the same now they have got the power? At any rate as they promised not to do so, I say again, they ought to do as they promised. But Mr. Printer, I believe they never were sincere in their promises, and only told the people so in order to get themselves elected. For Mr. Jefferson has not only done the same that he blamed Adams for doing, but has gone further, & as I was just saying, turned men out of office for not being on his side, and voting for him to be president. This I think is a great deal worse. Because it seems like, paying a man to vote for him and punishing him very cruelly if he voted against him. For many of the officers had given up their employments, in order to mind their offices, and when they were suddenly turned out, they and their family were near starving in some cases. And if a president is allowed to do all this he might get a great many men to vote for him, who would not otherwise do it. For if they found he stood a chance of being elected President, those in office, would be afraid to vote against him, least he should turn them out for it, and so a man would be made afraid to speak his own honest opinion. And to a great many who were out of office, and wanted to get in, he might promise offices if he was elected, & so hire men as it were, to vote for him. But if nobody was to be turned out of office for voting his own opinion, then as the offices are all full the man who wanted to be president could not buy votes, by promising offices. Because there would be very few offices vacant, and at his disposal. And Mr. Adams, did not turn men out of office merely because they differed in opinion with him.

'Tis true I believe, he turned one Tench Coxe out of office, and Mr. Jefferson has put him in again, not much indeed to his credit. For I always understood that Tench Coxe, misbehaved very much in his office, and that was the reason he was turned out, and not because he was against Mr. Adams. Besides Tench Coxe was a great Tory and that was another thing that the Democrats complained of, they always said that a Tory ought never to have any place under the government.—But Mr. Jefferson has put as many or more Tories in office already than Adams ever did, and has even made one Stevens a judge in South Carolina, who run away from the American army and joined the English. So that they seem to be doing every thing that they blamed in others, and worse too—and seem to mind their promises no more than if they had never made them.

CONRAD.

Catoctin Mountain, August 21st, 1802.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

By the Paisly, Johnson, at Quarantine.

Left Cape Francois the 10th August, in company with the brig Lovely Lucy, bound to Philadelphia, and a French ship bound to New-York; parted with both off the Caicos. Several sail of French men of war had arrived with troops and more expected every day: provisions of all kinds very low. Flour from 5 to 7 dolls. and more arriving daily. A duty of 25 per cent. laid on coffee for American vessels, and not allowed to take bills on America. Several vessels were stopt on that account.

August 20th, spoke a Spanish brig from Savannah, 12 days out, bound to Cape Francois, lat. 32, 8 and long. 74, 30, W. 22d, lat. 34, 36, and long. 74, 40, spoke the brig Franklin, 12 days from Barbados, bound to Alexandria. Same day, spoke the schr. Favorite, captain Lord, 10 days from Turks Island, bound to New-London, who informed me that there were 22 sail of American vessels cast away on Turks Island and the Caicos.

The ship Catherine, and the Mercury, were both lying with their cargoes on board as government would not receive it on account of so much flour arriving from France. The brig Lydia captain Capman, had arrived in 26 days from this port.

The ship Shepherdess was to sail in 3 days, and the ship Reserve in 14 days, both for New-York. The schooner Generous Friend, captain Chapman, from this port, bound to Antigua, fell to leeward and put into the Cape, but could not sell, and proceeded to Jamaica.

August 31.

It is not a little curious, that in the official paper of the French, M. Otto is announced, not as a minister plenipotentiary to the *United States*, but as a minister to the *President* of the United States. This alteration in the diplomatic style of the French, may be considered as a prelude to the nomination of foreign ministers to the *First Consul* instead of the *French Republic*.

Entered, ship Andromache, ——, Greenock; brig Dove, Goodrich, Kingston; schr. Lash, Cronk, St. Johns; Commerce, Wright, do.

Cleared, ships Iris, Keaquick, Cowes and a market; Minerva, Williams, Cape Francois; brig Ceres, Aborn, Cadiz.

Arrived since our last,

Brig Dove, Goodrich, from Kingston, Jam. August 19, spoke brig Warren, Eddy, of Warren, R. I. from C. Francois to Beaufort. Left there, brig Hiram, for Charleston, to sail next day; British schr. Sarah, to sail in 10 days for New-York.

It is a melancholy truth, that the most flattering prospects (a few weeks since) of one of the greatest Wheat Harvests this state and Vermont were ever blessed with, is, in a moment blasted. In the northern and western counties of this state, the failure has been very general; along the margin of rivers and low lands in many places, there is a total failure; large straw and no wheat.

In the uplands, in some places, it is estimated that seven tenths of the crops will fail, and from all the information we can gather, we fear the average loss in this neighborhood will be at least one third of the whole crop.

It is a truly heavy blow upon our farmers, and the community at large, especially as from all accounts the demand will be very great in all parts of Europe. It will be of great importance if gentlemen of leisure and observation, in the different counties, would endeavor to collect and communicate the most accurate information of the extent of the failure of the crop.

Albany Cent.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Capt. Blanchard, arrived at Portland from Cape Francois, informs, that intelligence was received at that place from Port au Paix, that on the 27th July the blacks had risen on the white inhabitants of the latter place and killed 200 of them. No troops had arrived there.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) to his correspondent in New-York, dated August 10, 1802.

"A petition has been handed about, by several respectable characters, for the purpose of procuring signatures to allow the importation of the usual American commodities—The Governor's Proclamation having expired on the 1st inst. The chief motive was from a well-founded idea that the trade in English bottoms would be monopolized by a few rich individuals here, who would keep up a high price for every article. The Governor, I understand, had paid no attention to the petition when presented.

"This place, at present, is entirely glutted with every article of consumption."

We have more money than we want, say the Democrats, therefore repeal the tax on home made spirits, loaf sugar, wine licenses, and coaches. But, says Mr. Gallatin, we have not money enough. We must sell bank shares. Pray, is there any authority from Congress to sell them? To sell and to borrow is a hidden way to get money. To tax is an open way.—What do we make of this? The taxes were abolished to get popularity; but to get the money these very taxes would produce, as much property must be sold, and as much of the Dutch debt borrowed over again, as would equal three years receipts of those internal taxes. Is not this a trick upon the nation? Is it not a deception, thus to pretend to save our money, and to save it by selling our best property. The fable of the goose that laid the golden egg is in point. She was killed for one more egg. These facts deserve the close attention of the next Congress. The enquiry will concern the faithfulness of those who are now the public stewards. Have they sold and sacrificed our best and most productive stock merely to put off the evil day of calling for new taxes; and have they supposed that this task will fall of course on the successors of Mr. Jefferson.

Palladium.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

It has been the wisdom and policy of the most enlightened nations, to improve by art, the advantages which nature has bestowed; and among the many important objects that have claimed their attention, and called forth their energies, is that of *Inland Water Communication*. In a country like the United States, abounding with large reservoirs of water, and interfected with copious rivers and streams an ample field presents itself for the display of such improvements. It has been contemplated to form a Canal from Connecticut river to this place; should it ever be carried into effect, Boston, by commanding the produce of an extensive back country, which now passes through other channels, would obtain a pre-eminent rank in the scale of commerce, opulence and wealth. The States of Newyork and Pennsylvania, from the competition there is between them, are duly sensible of the advantages resulting from such improvements. Newyork is improving the waters of the Mohawk river by Locks, &c. and extending their water carriage through the different lakes in the Genessee country, and into some parts of Lower and Upper Canada. The success which has already attended their efforts, is best demonstrated by the increase of the toll at the several locks which has been nearly fourfould within a few years. Pennsylvania has turned her attention to the Susquehanna and Delaware, the head waters of which extend to the western parts of the State of New-York, on which they have and are expending large sums, to render these waters navigable.—Virginia and South Carolina are also opening an Inland Water Communication.—The many resources of wealth with which the commonwealth is favored, may perhaps be assigned as a reason why the legislature have not turned their attention to improvements of this nature;—but it is to be hoped, that no causes will operate in future to promote and to effect an object, which would furnish such an annual harvest of treasure. Let men of influence, then chearfully volunteer in this business, in devising the most eligible plans, and let the public offices in State Street, be the head quarters of that public spirit, which has so long distinguished the inhabitants of this metropolis. Let the man of wealth who has amassed his fortune by speculation, extend his views beyond the narrow limits of his own existence, and consider himself as born to promote the happiness and welfare of his country, and generously promote an undertaking which when sufficiently encouraged cannot fail of success.

(Bost. pap.)

CALLENDER'S CASE CANDIDLY CONSIDERED.

The nature and importance of the facts lately given to the world by this person, have raised him to a sufficient degree of consideration to attract some share of public attention. We shall not conceal it that it is with regret we have seen and continue to see him made the object of personal attack, in several respectable federal papers. This is a sort of conduct of which we can neither comprehend the policy nor the justice. I mean not to volunteer as the indiscriminate apologist of Mr. Callender, but a sense of justice compels me to allow him his fair and equitable rights: Let us render to Callender the justice due to Callender, and to Jefferson the justice due to Jefferson.

We find it for instance inserted in the Federal prints that—

"*It is now, beyond all contradiction, reduced to a certainty, that the celebrated letters bearing the signature of Mr. Jefferson, which while Mr. J. was secretary of state were addressed to Mr. Hammond, at that time British Minister in this country, and which have for many years been adduced by his friends as undeniable proofs of his erudition as a scholar and his researches as a statesman, were actually, the productions of Mr. Lewis, who was at that time as at present, a lawyer of distinguished eminence in the city of Philadelphia—All that Mr. Jefferson did, was to add his signature.*"

A sense of justice to Mr. Jefferson induces us to declare that this assertion, doubly fortified as it is by pleonasms is *utterly untrue*. Mr. Lewis did not write those letters, nor did he correct them.—If it is recollected, that at the time they were written the ministry consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Randolph, it will hardly be supposed that it was thought necessary to apply to Mr. Lewis, or any other gentleman, to write official papers. 'Tis true, these letters are not supposed to belong exclusively to Mr. Jefferson. Still it is unjust to say he only *subscribed his name* to them; certainly a considerable share of their merit is his own, the original draught doubtless was his; but if those letters are compared with the best specimens from Mr. Jefferson's pen, any judge of composition will readily discover internal evidence, that that gentleman could not have been the author of them in the finished state in which they appeared. But to return to Callender——Why is it necessary, or just, or discreet, that the federal prints should continue to say that Callender is the greatest of liars and the basest of men, and not to be countenanced or forgiven? Because he has written the grossest libels on our government, and on its best supporters. Of all this no one is more aware than the writer of this, and he has spared no labor to expose the nature and tendency of those libels to the world: Still I am not satisfied that it is just to lay all the sins at Callenders door? but supposing him for a moment to have been ever so criminal when he wrote those calumnies, that it was done, if you please, of his sheeer *malice prepense*, is that a reason why the *repentant sinner should not be permitted to turn and live?* Is it a reason that no contrition should be accepted? that he should be forever pursued with unrelenting severity, and that his former deviation from rectitude should be followed with unceasing reproach? Such treatment is enough to discourage the best resolutions, to appal the firmest nerves, and exclude repentance forever from the pale of virtue. And let me ask, what would be the fate of the best of us all, were strict justice meeted out to us hereafter with the same even-handed exactness?

Let the pious christian lay his hand on his heart and answer the question.

We shall now however take the liberty to present to the impartial, candid reader, Callender's conduct in a different point of view. Let us take up Callender at his arrival in this country; (the exact period is not known nor is it very materal) we find him a stranger in the land, without relations, without friends and without acquaintance. "The unway foreigner readily embraces the cause of that party which appears to show most address, and most zeal in defending the rights of the people among whom he has chosen his future residence." "The licentious, the needy and the *ambitious* are in general the apparant patriots of every country," and those who take care to be the first to introduce themselves "to the acquaintance of the unknown stranger. With these men, who daily promise relief and improvements to the people, he contracts an acquaintance, partakes in their career of popular applause and gradually imbibes tenets that under other circumstances he would have shunned with contempt." Such is the language in which one of these deluded foreigners attempts to apologize for the errors into which he had been seduced on his landing in this country; and we are persuaded that the tale is strictly founded in truth. Such was the beginning of Callender's career in American politics.

He soon found himself caressed, flattered and courted by such men as Jefferson, Maddison, Mason, Munro, Giles, &c. These prepossessed him with all the prejudices against one party and all the predilections for the other, which the boldest misrepresentations could accomplish.

Without any violent stretch of imagination let us suppose one of these patriots, no matter which, to have taken Mr. Callender aside, and having locked the door and secured the aperture of the key-hole, to have addressed him thus. 'My good friend, we have understood that you hold a *strong pen* and it is important it should take, at first, a right direction. Believing you to be actuated by none but praisworthy motives, and that you would not prostitute your *strong pen* in a bad cause, I have sought this interview to inform you of the real state of things in America.

After being made acquainted with facts, you will be able to decide yourself, for, far be it from me to attempt to fetter or bias your judgment. Rest assured Sir, that *an anglo-monarchico-aristocratical party has arisen* in this country, *whose avowed object is*, traitorously to rob us of our republicanism and impose on us the odious substance of the *British Government*, as they have already but too well succeeded in forcing upon us the *form*; impudently called the federal constitution.

As engaged in this detestable treason, you may reckon, first the *the Executive*, President WASHINGTON, whose 'extravagant popularity is a ridicule upon the dif. cernment of America.' 2d, *All the officers of government* with Mr. Hamilton at their head, a man more than all others to be dreaded as our inflexible and powerful enemy. I beg your pardon, sir; you are agitated to find me *name these as apostates*, persons of whose virtue and patriotism you have heard so much in Europe; pray be seated while I proceed; yes, sir, these *very men*; who, it must be allowed, (for it cannot at this late hour, be very well contradicted) *were Solomons in council or Sampsons in combat*; have had *their hair cut off by the whore*—ENGLAND: In short, Sir, they have been bribed by the gold of Pitt. But, Sir, I beg your pardon I see you are confused; I have given you a *fever* by the abrupt mention of their *names*; I do assure you it was an inadvertence. Pray, Sir, be calm; you shall hear more—3d, *All who are seeking office*, and you may see swarms of them at Washington's levee every day in the week; then come *all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism*, under the tyrrany of George Washington, to the *tempestuous sea of liberty*, on which France is now so gloriously agitated; 4th *The British merchants and Americans who trade on British capitals*; in short, you may say, all merchants of wealth and distinction whatever; lastly, *the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds*,—in other words, every federalist of any eminence in Congress. These are the people who *would wrest from us that Liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it yet.*—They are daring, nevertheless, we have no cause for discouragement, numerous as the traitors are, we can sit against them; 1st, *the principal body of our citizens*, 2d. *all our proprietors of lands*, including all the Virginia planters, and almost all the southern planters, without exception—all these citizens *remain faithful to republican principles. Our mass of citizens and riches is so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force*, notwithstanding Washington and Hamilton have long had their eye upon a standing army.—Yes, my friend, (rising abruptly and taking Mr. Callender's hand) *we shall break the despicable Lilliputian ties by which they have bound us in the fast slumbers which succeeded our labors*, or to speak without metaphor, we shall easily find means to overthrow this hateful, oppressive, and monarchical Constitution, which they have crammed down our gullets, and we shall arrest the *progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from whom they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence.*—Believe me, Sir, when I aver to you, that, this Washington, this Adams, Hamilton, Jay, and others of the same stamp, who now figure away in public life, have, since the revolution become such apostates from all that is good and truly republican, to turn their backs with ingratitude upon our deliverer, France, and even to attempt to bring us into the same disgraceful servitude to Great Britain as that from which we have lately extricated ourselves at the expence of so much blood and treasure." We may here suppose the first conference to end, with an assurence on the part of Mr. Jefferson of his *high esteem and affectionate attachment*. Now perhaps there are some persons disposed to treat this as a mere idle scene; a web woven entirely in fancy's loom, and of a texture so slight as not to bear the least examination—but what will they say when I tell them it is indebted to imagination for nothing but its lighter and more unimportant circumstances. If they will turn to Mr. Jefferson's own confidential letter to his friend and correspondent, they will find him actually employing the identical language here put into his mouth, to provide against all possibility of misrepresentation. Mr. Jefferson's words are printed in italics, and it is believed that in the paraphrase no deviation from his meaning has obtained.

We shall not pretend to trace Mr. Callender from his first appearance in the Aurora, for which Mr. Jefferson advanced sixteen dollars, up to the time of his writing the "Prospect before us, but as to that work there can be no doubt from what he has said, that the principal facts in it were furnished by Mr. Giles, Mr. Madison, Mr. Mason, Mr. Munro, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jefferson, and some other Virginian antifederalists of the same eminent rank in society. Let me then ask if the encouragement, personal assistance, patronage, reward, caresses of such men are not sufficient to flatter, dazzle, mislead & impose upon almost any one unaccustomed to such notice from those moving in a sphere of life so far above him. And let me tell the New-England reader, that in respect to ranks in society, the republicans of Virginia differ materially from the aristocrats of Connecticut; though in the latter we see a practical equality, yet I can assure him that in the former there obtain the same lordly and purse-proud distinctions as in any monarchy in Europe; so that when this is taken into the account what chance did poor Callender stand to save his integrity, if he had had ever so much? And that he was not destitute of this when he went to Virginia, or at least when he opened his career with Mr. Jefferson, I shall now prove by the oath of a reputable man, who swears he knew him personally at that time—but let his oath speak for itself.

"*On the 4th of June, 1798, Mr. Thomas Leiper, of this city,* upon solemn oath, declared, that 'he had been acquainted 'with James Thompson Callender for the 'space of four years*, then *last past, and 'upwards, during all which time the said 'James Thompson Callender had, to the 'deponent's* knowledge, *behaved as a man 'of* good moral character, *attached to the 'Constitution of the United States, and 'well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.*"

To be sure, shortly after this he removed to Virginia, and became an inmate with General Stevens Thompson Mason, and here his acquaintance with Mr. Jefferson, Madison, and other patriots, repined into intimacy and produced the "Prospect." Can it be any longer wondered at, if his principles received a temporary debasement? Are we not told from sacred authority, that *evil communications corrupt good morals?* But why is it, that when he hath seen the error of his conduct; when he shews a disposition to *abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good*, why is it that instead of being permitted and encouraged to do so, he should be rebuffed and reproached by almost every editor in the U. States? I hope, I trust, we shall see no more of this; at least, till Callender has had a fair opportunity to evince his sincerity.

"Who by repentance is not satisfied
"Is not of heaven, nor earth;
"By penitence the Eternal's wrath's appeas'd."

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

* *Philadelphia.*

The President mentions the infidel Tom Paine's "useful" labors. Now what are they? Pulling down government—attempting to pull down religion—and writing libels against Washington.—These useful labors the president expresses his hope that Paine will continue. He wishes to have Paine here to pursue this laudible business, and offers him a public ship to bring him over. Now, if there is one fair minded Democrat in the State to him I appeal, and ask, Whether any jacobin newspaper can complain, with face of reason, of the abuse of Mr. Jefferson? Is not his own conduct the worst imputation that can be thrown upon him? Is not the simple truth the most biting of all satire, the most blackening to his fame of all libels? Is he not the aggressor? He wrote to Mazzie, slandering not only Washington and Adams, and the body of our merchants, clergy and northern farmers, but the Constitution itself as a monarcho-aristocratico patch-work, made up of the foul rags of the British Constitution and an imitation of it. Next we find him giving money to Callender who composed the most infamous libels. In his New-Haven letter he vents the most unfounded bitter calumnies himself and now he calls on Tom Paine to come over and assist in these "useful" labors. After all this, can he or his friends complain of calumny. It is a game, as the Chronicle says, very knowingly, of corruption, that he is surprized, or affects to be surprized, that two can play at. Who began first is scarcely a question. But truth is no libel, and worse than the truth who would wish to speak of him. But reader, Democrat or Federalist, if you are honest and have common understanding, reflect, what sort of a President have we got? Let us "correct this procedure." Amen, say the white people. *(Palladium.)*

HAMBURG,

According to the official report has 130,000 inhabitants—has become the depot of European commerce since the decline of Amsterdam. In the year 1799, of the article of coffee alone, there were not less than forty-six millions of pounds, viz. from Liverpool 10,073,000; from London 4,568,000; from New-York, 4,181,000; from Philadelphia, 5,773,000; from Baltimore, 8,965,000; and from the island of St. Thomas, 4,162,000 pounds; the importation of sugar amounted to 98 millions of pounds, which also came chiefly from the English and Americans. The number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg was 2148; of which, 3 only came from Cadiz; 117 from Amsterdam; 198 from London; 80 from Newcastle; 51 from Bordeaux; 71 from Russia; two from China; and 149 from the United States of America.

Public Sale.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon will be sold on Messrs. J. & T. Vowell's Wharf on a credit of 60 days.

18 Hhds. first quality

BROWN SUGAR,

And a few Hhds. MOLASSES.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

September 3. Vendue-Master.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes, &c. &c.

Also,

Best Durham Mustard,
Excellent Jar Raisins,
Havannah Segars by the Box,
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of different Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3. eo

REMOVAL.

☞ JOHN BYRNE has removed to the corner of King and Royal Streets, opposite Mr. Mott's (commonly called Mc'Knight's) tavern, where he has for sale CHOICE WINES, SPIRITOUS LIQUORS and GROCERIES, at moderate prices.

September 3. eo7 ‡

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of *Samuel Hutchings* late of Alexandria deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and such as are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JNO. & JAS. TUCKER.

September 3. d3t

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's, in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of

Prints and Looking-Glasses

of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3. eo

Alexandria Theatre.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be presented (for the first time in this Theatre) a celebrated Play

CALLED

ADELMORN;

THE

OUTLAW.

In ACT the 3d, a VISION, which exhibits the images presented to the mind of Adelmorn in a Dream.

The principal Figure in the VISION, Mr. ROACH.

End of the PLAY, the MIRACULOUS MEDICINE, a comic Tale, by Mr. BERNARD.

After which (for the 2d time here) A GRAND PANTOMIMICAL DRAMA, in two acts, called the

CORSAIR;

OR THE

EGYPTIAN ROBBER.

As performed at Philadelphia and Baltimore with universal applause—with new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations, &c.

CHARACTERS IN THE PANTOMIME:

MULEY, *Mr. Perkins,*
MAJOR-DOMO, *Mr. Hopkins,*
IRENE, *Miss Corry,*
GREEK SLAVES, (with a Duet) *Mrs. Green & Mrs. Hopkins,*
CIRCASSIANS, *Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Rowson, &c.*
DOMESTICS, *Messrs. Usher, Martin, Roach, &c.*
CAPTAIN ORFORD, *Mr. Sully.*
BOB *Mr. Francis,*
MUSTAPHA-BEY, (Egyptian Robber) *Mr. Green,*
FIDELIO, *Master Harris,*
BEN, *Mr. West,*
PIRATES, *Mr. Brainthwait, &c.*
ROUNDELAY and CHORUS.

The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. FRANCIS—The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. JONES.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7 precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at the office of the Theatre, and at J. V. Thomas's Book-Store.

September 3.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP,
For publiſhing by Subſcription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
—
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoſophers," &c.

ON this intereſting and highly important branch of ſcience, ſeveral valuable works have, within a few years, been preſented to the public, among which the above, as it is the moſt recent, ſo is it pre-eminently uſeful. Led by her ſubject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed thoſe powers and faculties with a perſpicuity and ability which, while it arreſts the attention of thoſe who have moſt ſucceſsfully ſtudied theſe ſubjects, muſt render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the moſt ordinary capacity. The ſuperficialneſs and frivolity of character engendered by the modern ſyſtem of education, have been long, and juſtly, a ſubject of complaint; but the particular cauſes by which theſe ſerious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace theſe evils to their ſource, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in theſe efforts ſhe has, it is believed, ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the ſubject of this work, and ſo great the ſucceſs with which thoſe inquiries have been purſued, that the happieſt conſequences to ſociety may reaſonably be expected to reſult from the preſent publication. To all it is intereſting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquiſition truly invaluable.

The rapid ſale of two impreſſions of this work in England, ſufficiently evinces the high eſtimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the Britiſh edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtleſs, be juſtly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

"From moſt of the writers on education it "would appear, that it is only to people of rank "and fortune that education is a matter of any "importance. By ſuch alone can the ſyſtems "that are generally propoſed, be adopted. To "ſuch, therefore, muſt we believe them to be "excluſively addreſſed. To make fine ladies "and finiſhed gentlemen forms no part of my "plan, which has for its object the ſubjection of "the paſſions, the direction of the affections, and "the cultivation of the faculties that are common "to the whole human race."

* The price of the Britiſh edition, is fifteen ſhillings, Sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work ſhall be compriſed in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & ſhall be printed in the beſt manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very conſiderable number of Copies being already ſubſcribed for, the work ſhall be put to Preſs, and finiſhed without delay.*

☞ *Subſcriptions received by the Publiſher.*

September 1. eo

NOTICE.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the houſe of Mr. M'Cabe in Leeſburg, on the fourth Wedneſday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in purſuance of the ſecond ſection of the law, requiring that the commiſſioners or any four of them, ſhall as ſoon as two hundred ſhares are ſubſcribed, call a meeting of the ſubſcribers for the purpoſe of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in perſon or by proxy, one Preſident, four Directors, one Treaſurer and ſuch other officers, as they ſhall think neceſſary for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the ſaid company. The Commiſſioners having obtained the neceſſary number of ſhares, avail themſelves of the earlieſt opportunity of calling together the ſubſcribers, in conformity to the law; they recommend a perſonal attendance if practicable, as it may be neceſſary to paſs ſome bye laws and regulations for conducting the Company's affairs: where that is too inconvenient, it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing atteſted by one witneſs at leaſt.

WM. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. RICKETTS,
ISRAEL LACEY,
BURR POWELL. } Commiſſioners.

Auguſt 18. 1aw4w

The ſubſcriber will take a Young Man of good character, to the STUDY of MEDICINE.

JAMES CRAIK.

Auguſt 25. 1aw3w‡

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanſdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Viſit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Caſtle, by William C. Proby. Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, the Armenian, or Ghoſt of Seer, a hiſtory founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowſon, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbeſs, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakeſpear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the Hiſtory of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret Hiſtory, by Ann Yearſley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goſſip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miſcellanies.

Epitome of the hiſtory of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philoſophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seaſons of the Year, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Bloſſoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Conſtitutions of the United States with the lateſt amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Conſtitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themiſtocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himſelf; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of faſhionable, modern Songs; American Songſter; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns; Methodiſt Hymns and ſpiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Scott's Leſſons, Murray's Engliſh Reader; Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pſalter's, Columbian Orator; Webſter's Inſtitutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1ſt part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar; Aſhe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Eraſmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Aſſiſtant, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Leſſon's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goſe's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spaniſh Rogues; Religious Courtſhip; Conqueſt of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jeſter's Cheap Repoſitory.

Stationary.

Lead Inkſtands with glaſs holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books aſſorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolſcap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and ſlate Pencils; and a general aſſortment of

Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waſte and Caſh Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and ſmall hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every deſcription, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the ſhorteſt notice.

April 20. d

THE *Accommodation Coachee,*

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6:2aw

TO BE RENTED,
FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware-Houſe, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joſhua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let ſeparate or together, as may ſuit tenants.

6th mo. 25. 1aw

Cash given for rags.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Waſhington, offer for ſale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and George Town to Leeſburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaiſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaiſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley county)—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' ſmall is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expenſe, than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond river—this land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory. Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Waſhington. Two improved lots near the Capitol; ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA. A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-ſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER. One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclоſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferſon, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Weſtmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Waſhington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

Auguſt 30. 2aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the Diſtrict of Columbia, as ſoon as he can cloſe his out ſtanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good Houſe, a new Barn, and ſome excellent Meadow.——Alſo, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron Houſe, ſituated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily tranſported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchaſed.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryte Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may alſo be purchaſed.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar poſts and cheſnut rails.

A large and handſome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke Houſe, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The Houſe is not quite finiſhed. It will be ſold either in its preſent ſtate, or finiſhed as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilſon, and the ſubſcriber, between Fairfax ſtreet and the river Potomac; and, alſo, the diviſion of the ſaid wharf, made from Mr. Thompſon's by a 20 feet ſtreet.

An undivided half of a LOT in the weſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet, above Queen ſtreet, on which the houſe was burnt laſt winter.

For particulars, reſpecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

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